

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 45 and 47 Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Gould has any more stocks he would like to "water" the Ohio Valley can accommodate him.

The rumored break in the Administration dykes is contradicted. The President and Mr. Manning are not out.

When Congressman Bennett, of North Carolina, rises to hammer Civil Service reform, the Democracy gets ready to applaud. The party is better than its President.

Our Washington budget of West Virginia news is very full to-day, and the fullness thereof is not greater than the interest. A great many statements are brought up at roll call.

Mr. Judge Johnson wants Mr. Gibson's place. Mr. Gibson has a double-barreled hardbody to insist upon desiring it for himself. Every breath he breathes under these terrible circumstances brings him nearer to the awful shadow of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

The first act of importance of Secretary Lamar, after recovering from his cold, was to sit down on fresh Mr. Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office. He came down with such a dull thud that sparks flew. Commissioner Black now has the sympathy of a companion in misery.

Colorado Democrats complain bitterly that the President is filling up the offices in that State with ex-Confederates who are also strangers. It was to be expected that ex-Confederates would have a fair chance, but Colorado seems to have been given more than her quota of them. And what excuse can there be for the appointment of men who are strangers to the people of that State?

The indications are that the fight for the Democratic nomination in the Second Congressional district will be quite as hotly contested for as it was at the famous Keyser convention when Dan Lucas and Judge Hoke locked horns. It was after this convention that a prominent Democrat remarked that all that was necessary for the Democracy of this State to become children of the plains was to strip paint and don the feathers of the red-shouldered skulkers of the frontier. In the approaching fight the elements are so mixed up that no one can with certainty point to any of the men in the field and say, this is the man.

As Brother Jasper said, "It do move." Witness this from the New Orleans Picayune, whose Democracy is all wool and a yard wide:

The free-traders have gained their last fight in convention, and will have to take this summer an unbroken line of resolutions acclaimed by the Southern Democracy in their State conventions.

It is not long since Mr. Waterson, in his enterprising newspaper, boasted that he is the next National Democratic convention they would not insert a tariff plank which he could interpret to mean free trade in Kentucky and Judge Converse could interpret to mean protection in Ohio—it was to be free trade everywhere. Well, it is, something will go wide open.

ADHUNKED HUSBAND'S DEED.

He shoots His Wife and Child, the Same Ball Killing Both.

St. Francis, Ark., April 7.—This was the scene last night of a most horrible crime, and it will only be owing to the fact that it is not followed by summary punishment. For some time there has been in this community a laboring man named William Ellis, with his wife and a two-year old child.

On Sunday he was in an unusual mood and kept up all day at his inhuman treatment of the woman. Late in the afternoon she sought relief in light and started to a magistrate's office to procure a warrant for his arrest. He followed, and when near the office he shot her dead.

A coroner's inquest was held and resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated above. The murderer was promptly arrested and hurried off to jail at St. Louis to save him from lynching.

SUFFERING AT CHARLESTON.

Among People who Were Washed Out by the Flood—A Coal Miner.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 7.—The river at this point is 34 feet and falling. A large portion of the city is yet under water. The suffering among the residents of the flooded district is great. There was a mass meeting of citizens last night to decide upon the best way to relieve the sufferers. Committees were appointed and to-day large sums of money, together with clothing, provisions and fuel, were sent to the committee, who distributed them the best they could.

About four hundred families have been aided. There has been a coal famine here for fully a week and it is almost impossible to get fuel now.

The Ohio Central Railroad Company has donated a hundred tons of coal, which will be brought here to-morrow and be distributed among the flood sufferers.

The Highest Point at Benvenille.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEVENS, O., April 7.—The river reached its highest stage here, 80 feet 4 inches at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and it is probable it will be receding by morning. Everybody was prepared for a big river, and if it had come very little damage would have resulted.

Lumber Lost in Fishing Creek.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. Va., April 6.—The heavy rain and snow which has been falling for the past forty-eight hours has caused the water in Fishing Creek to run out last night, carrying away about ten thousand dollars worth of lumber, logs and crock timber. The heaviest losses are S. L. Robinson and David Cox. Such losses as these affect our entire community. If our people would only learn that even a train road over creek valley would be better and safer transportation than the creek they could soon build it and settle the matter of frequent loss. There has been a heavy timber loss at high water in Fishing Creek in the past eighteen years to build a double track narrow gauge railroad the whole length of it and equip it in first class style.

TICKLISH TIMES.

YESTERDAY AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

One Thousand Strikers Held at Bay by Winchester Rifles—Conflicting Statements About the Sympathy of the Knights with the Striking Knights.

St. Louis, April 7.—The quiet state of affairs, which has existed in East St. Louis for the past week, was suddenly broken to-day by a riot. A large crowd of strikers, numbering over a thousand men formed about noon at the relay depot and headed by the leaders of the strikers in that city and marched to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot where a number of platform men were at work. No guard of police or deputy sheriffs had been stationed there, and the employees were easily forced from their positions. Thence the mob advanced upon the Chicago and Alton yards, where they were on duty, who ordered the men back. They refused and made a rush bearing the officers down and swarmed through the gates into the yards and forced all the employees at work out of the yards. There were goodly numbers of strikers about the platform, conversing among themselves but they have little to do or say to outsiders. Nearly all the men who have gone to work in the yards of the Missouri Pacific, Bridge and Tunnel and Union Depot Companies have quit again. There are four crews still working on the Bridge and Tunnel yards. It is the intention of the Bridge and Tunnel and Union Depot Companies to put more men to work, however, and a number of their old hands have agreed to go back. They, however, are not members of the Knights of Labor.

GOULD'S OPINION.

Of the Knights of Labor Manifesto—He thinks it will do no harm.

New York, April 7.—In reference to the manifesto of the Knights of Labor published this morning, Mr. Gould's representative said: "These people seem to forget that it was made up of 25 percent of the strikers throughout the southwest by Mr. Gould. When he opened the railroad system there, the people throughout that country are in favor of the company, which shows that the statements made this morning are absurd. The Knights, because the Kansas City Journal denounced the acts of the strikers demanded that the Union News Company should not deliver any of the papers of the Journal. Mr. Gould then notified the News Company that no other papers should be carried if it did not deliver the Journal as usual. The News Company therefore decided to pay no attention to the order of the strikers. Mr. Gould said that the manifesto of the Knights would not have much effect on the people, especially the people of the southwest and he did not seem at all disturbed."

THE MOB CHARGED.

They ordered the mob back and called upon them to disperse. The crowd refused to do, and upon attempting to rush through the gates the marshals brought their rifles to their shoulders and threatened to fire if the crowd advanced. This cooled their ardor somewhat and they turned back, none the less determined, however, that there should be no work done in that city while the Knights of Labor are still on strike.

The deputies remained on guard at the Alton yards, fearing a second attack upon that point, while the strikers proceeded to the Cairo short line yards.

Upon arriving there the mob found they were unopposed, and by the same means employed at the other yards forced the men at work there to leave their positions. The mob then dispersed, having accomplished their object, but before calling a meeting of all the strikers to take place at 2 o'clock at Flanagan's hall, where resolutions will be adopted declaring that no one will be allowed to fill the strikers' places. All the yards are now deserted and no business is being done in any of them.

A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

Thinks the East St. Louis Engineers will Refuse to Take Out Freight Trains.

St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—The engineers employed upon railroads centering in East St. Louis decline to state the cause of Chief Arthur's presence in this city on his probable effect upon the extension of the strike to other departments of the road than those now involved. A prominent member of the Knights of Labor, however, when questioned as to whether the engineers would support the strikers, said: "That is just what they are going to do, you can depend upon it. Mr. Arthur and the engineers are not all in sympathy with the strikers as yet, but the majority of them are and the rest will be any way. You can depend upon it that the engineers will go out."

"How about the coal trains?" "They will not be stopped. We recognize the fact that the masses of the people are against the strike, and we are not going to stop the coal trains. The Missouri Pacific will go out."

"And violate their contract with the railroad company?" "Not at all. You see there is a clause in their contract which has been overlooked in the excitement of the strike. An engineer is not required to take out his engine unless the company furnishes him with a regular fireman, one who is recognized as a professional fireman by the company. The company has not done this, and the company will have to get them back before they can require the engineers to take out their engines."

ENGINEERS NOT UNWILLING.

To Join in the Strike—They Sympathize with the Knights of Labor.

St. Louis, April 7.—The general and joint local executive committees were in session yesterday, and while little is known of their doings, it is understood that they have been considering measures for strengthening the strike and making it more vigorous and effective. Mr. Bailey, one of the general committees, spent a part of the day in East St. Louis, but what he did there is not known, and Mr. P. B. Brown, a gentleman who came here from New York with Mr. Hayes, has gone out on the Missouri Pacific road and will visit the principal points on that line, stating the situation and confer with the men. P. M. Arthur, the Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers was not seen by reporters yesterday, but it is believed that he is still here. It is understood that he had a conference with the engineers in East St. Louis yesterday afternoon.

The strikers are generally sympathetic with the strikers of the Knights of Labor. They are said to object to working with "scab" firemen and say that it is a violation of their contract with the railroad company, and it is asserted that they would not be unwilling to strike. It is also believed that Mr. Arthur was in consultation last night with engineers in this city, among whom there is said to be among them the same state of feeling as exists among those across the river. What has been the result of the conference is not known, but it is said that Mr. Arthur spent two or three days in the city.

UNFORTUNATE LA CROSSE.

Another Destructive Fire There—The Loss of Both Configurations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—A special from La Crosse, Wis., says: At 3:30 this morning fire broke out in the business center of this city and one of the largest blocks in the city is now all ash. Fire bells are ringing and the inhabitants are rushing from their beds. The fire is in a building occupied by a large number of people. It is a large building, and it is thoroughly ablaze and as yet not a drop of water has been thrown upon it. It is not known at this time whether the people in the building have escaped or not. The fire department is at the scene of the fire and the city will be at the mercy of the flames in case they get a good start. The only hope for them is the fact that there is little wind.

Firemen and citizens seem appalled and are running about in a frantic manner. Citizens now believe that an organized effort is being made to burn the town and the greatest excitement prevails. In the building are stored large quantities of drugs and chemicals, barrels of kerosene and benzene. The fire was finally got under control. La Crosse, Wis., April 7.—The fire in the lumber district yesterday caused a total loss of \$500,000, with an insurance of \$1,000,000. This morning the fire in the business blocks in Third street caused a total loss of \$400,000, insured for \$2,000,000. The heavy losses are George A. Metzger, wholesale drug, \$100,000, insured for \$400,000; Fred Kroger, \$100,000, fully insured; G. G. Galt, furniture, loss \$40,000, fully insured.

ENGINEERS' POSITION.

The Presence of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood, at the Meeting with Mayor.

St. Louis, April 7.—One of the members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101, said to-day that the presence of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is not viewed in a favorable light by some of the strikers.

GOT IN THEIR WORK.

DURING MR. EDMUNDS' ABSENCE.

The Senate Decides to Confirm All Internal Revenue Collectors Appointed to Take the Places of Suspended Officials.

Army Bill Defeated in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Mr. Edmunds was not present at the executive session of the Senate yesterday, and Mr. Morrill got in his work for the Finance Committee. By unanimous consent a resolution was introduced and passed providing for the confirmation of all the Collectors of Internal Revenue to take the place of suspended officials, the Committee stating that Secretary Manning had sent them a communication acknowledging that the suspensions were made for political reasons and were not based on charges. The effect of the resolution will be the confirmation of McGraw.

THE ARMY BILL BEATEN.

After a Warm Debate—Logan's Pet Measure Routinely Slaughtered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—In the Senate to-day the Army bill was considered and Mr. Hawley spoke in its support. If, said he, it were understood that the military army were powerless the riot elements would come to the front, riot, theft, arson and murder would break loose. Mr. Hawley in making this remark had no reference to the great mass of people wherever found or however organized, whether Knights of Labor or anything else. He referred to the instance in which honest labor met at Trafalgar Square in London, and in which all the bad elements came forward and almost paralyzed the whole city of London. A few dozen blackguards in such a case could do great harm. He referred to the great riot in New York in 1863.

Mr. Teller said that was in a case of war. Mr. Hawley replied that all riots were a case of war. As to the use of militia to put down riots Mr. Hawley asked how the people of Pennsylvania, for example, could call a militia to put down a riot of militia coming into Pennsylvania to put down a riot in the latter State. The United States forces would have respect in every State.

Mr. Teller remarked that if we were to have a great war like that between France and Germany it would not be fought by the regular army but by volunteers. He thought Mr. Hawley's argument went to show that the army was to be used as a police force. Mr. Teller denied that such was a proper use of the army. He said when State governments came to depend on the regular army of the nation to enforce State laws our republican government would be at an end. The people of the great west were not asking for a standing army, and if the people of Connecticut wanted one the patriotism of that State was declining.

MR. HAWLEY'S POINT.

Mr. Hawley repelled the suggestion which he said was implied by the remarks of Mr. Teller. He denied that he wanted the army used for police purpose, and did not thank the Senator from Colorado for endeavoring to array against him Mr. Hawley's name.

The Senator from Colorado has endeavored to create an impression that he (Mr. Hawley) would use the federal army to interfere with the will of the people. He denied that he had said anything of the kind. He was not, however, such a coward, he said, as to refuse to say to any man in the United States, whoever he might be, that he was to obey the laws of the Republic, and that he would disobey them at the risk of his life. He had from time to time thought it would be meritorious and would be good for people who were suffering to employ them as Mr. Powderly with the Knights of Labor would employ them, in accordance with the constitution of the Knights of Labor in putting down some thieves and scoundrels that were blaspheming the name of labor. Mr. Hawley considered Mr. Powderly a man of more conservatism and standing in the country than some men on the local committee.

THE BILL DEFEATED.

After some further discussion a vote was taken upon the motion of Senator Hale to strike out section two of the bill. [This is the section which established the future army force at 50,000.] On this motion yeas were 22 and nays 22. The vote being a tie Mr. Hale's motion was lost.

MR. MORGAN SAID HE WOULD NEVER VOTE FOR A BILL TO INCREASE THE ARMY WHILE A SINGLE MAN WAS EXCLUDED, UNLESS IT WERE OFFERED BY DAVID.

Mr. Morgan said he would never vote for a bill to increase the army while a single man was excluded, unless it were offered by David. He mentioned it because he knew Mr. Davis would not accept. Mr. Call believed that if General Grant and General Lee were living and a foreign war were to arise Grant would select Lee for a high command in the Union army. Who would doubt the loyalty of General Lee in a restored Union?

After further debate the bill was put on its final passage and rejected, yeas, 19; nays, 31.

COL. BEN WILSON.

He Delivers Himself on Affairs in the First Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Col. Benjamin Wilson has returned to city after nearly a month's absence in West Virginia. Your correspondent met him to-night and asked him about the Congressional outlook in the First district. He says he is of opinion that General Grant will be forced by his friends to run again.

"Who are the Democratic candidates?" "Well," he replied, "Frame of Wheeling, and John O. Pendleton, both have been in their bonnets. John Brannon says again he can be elected. John Bassell would like the nomination."

"I see your name mentioned in the paper?" "Yes, but it does not come from anything I have said."

"What show has a Democrat?" "Oh, the district is relatively Democratic. The right sort of a man nominated. The tariff is an issue there, and to be successful, a man must be a sound protectionist."

"That fits you don't it?" "I ought to. My record in Congress is certainly that of a protectionist."

"Are you a candidate?" "The Colonel was as silent. He has an affliction; it is that of deafness."

Chinese Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, that in case the Chinese subjects claiming to be merchants, teachers, students and other of the classes exempted from the restrictive provisions of the Chinese emigration act, arrive at that port from places in countries other than China, where there are no consular representatives of the Chinese government, he is to facilitate a determination by the courts of the treaty

FRIGHTFUL PLUNGE.

OVER A STEEP EMBANKMENT.

Over Two Hundred Feet High—A Horrible Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts—Seven Cars Tipped—Number of Persons Killed and Wounded.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 7.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Fitchburg railroad to-night midway between Barkwell ferry and West Deerfield station, the east-bound passenger train due at Greenfield at 6:05 p. m. going over an embankment 200 feet high. Six bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and it is not known how many others were killed. The train was the Eastern Express and consisted of a baggage car, a smoker, sleeping car, mail car and two ordinary passenger cars. The train was in charge of conductor Foster with Herbert Littlejohn as engineer. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road. The train runs on the edge of an embankment two hundred feet above Deerfield river.

DOWN TWO HUNDRED FEET. The bank is steep and is covered with huge boulders and masses of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for 200 feet. Below rolled the Deerfield river on the very edge of which the cars were thrown.

As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stove. The sleeping car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour is known to have escaped injury. One man whose name is not known is imprisoned in the wreck of the engine. There he is being burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead. As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men and firemen. On arriving at the scene of the wreck a horrible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled over the spot. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smoldering embers of the wreck. It was impossible to see who was killed. Stunt hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height and the work of rescue began.

RESCUING THE VICTIMS.

Merritt Seely Superintendent of the National Express Company of Boston was found in the wreck and, taken into the relief car. He had a wound four inches long and half an inch wide over his left temple. His left hip was broken and also his right arm. He was badly injured, but sustained internal injuries from which he will die.

D. J. Crandall, postal clerk, was plunged into the river and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his right arm was fractured. The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped from the chublation. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of Greenfield, who was in this car rescued two children from flames, but one was dead and the other was injured. Their parents were on board but cannot be found. Some of the injured and dead were taken to Shelburne Falls and some of the wounded to Greenfield.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, N. H., was cut slightly on head and leg but not seriously hurt. He was thrown head foremost into the river and went to the bottom, barely escaping drowning. Conductor Foster is reported as being slightly injured. D. W. Wells, of Andover, had his shoulder hurt and his head cut.

The car in which he was broke in two and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank. Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, was killed and his arm broken and was seriously injured internally.

DIED IN HIS ARMS.

A little girl was a passenger on the train died in his arms from injuries received. J. E. Priest, of Littleton, N. H., had his face and head cut. Engineer Littlejohn of North Adams was badly scalded, it is believed fatally. A. K. Warner, Chairman of the Greenfield Board of Selectmen, was badly hurt, but his injuries are not fatal. Great excitement prevails all along the road between here and North Adams.

Being interviewed to-night at Shelburne Falls, Conductor Foster said: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have been found so far. One of them was injured, and they set the number of passengers all the way from 25 to 100."

No doubt half a dozen were killed outright while falling and as many more were badly injured. The West house Express was delayed at Greenfield two hours while a relief train with surgeons and their assistants was sent out on its time. The locomotive is a complete wreck, but remains on the track while its tender is towed to the bank.

INJURED AND KILLED.

The following persons were taken to Shelburne Falls more or less injured:

H. G. Littlejohn, brother of the engineer, who had his wife and child, both of whom have been killed.

A. D. CORNWELL, E. B. STOWS and A. C. HARVEY, of Boston, badly hurt.

J. F. FOULNER, A. R. WARNER, of Greenfield.

H. CORNWELL, CHARLEMONT, F. W. DUNN, of Waltham.

MISS DARRV, and MAY GOWING and a Miss CORNWELL, badly hurt, as is mail agent CORNWELL.

A. M. WATSON is missing. He was reported in Shelburne Falls that thirteen persons were killed outright, but this could not be verified. Fears are entertained that the morning will increase the list of deaths and casualties.

A portion of the mail is reported lost in the river. At 11 o'clock to-night men were still working at the wreck. It is learned that the injured at Shelburne Falls number 19.

THREE MORE BODIES FOUND.

Later information states that Engineer Littlejohn is dying. Henry O. Conliff was found before morning. Three more bodies have been found at the wreck. The train, at the time of the accident, was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Frank Lane, of Boston, passenger for a New York firm, jumped from the train and was recognized as that of Brakeman Spier. It is impossible to give a complete list of the killed and wounded to-night.

Senator Blair introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday which provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all letter-carriers and that their salaries shall not be reduced by reason of the decrease in the hours of labor.

KENTUCKY BARBARITIES.

Inhuman Treatment of Convicts—Horrible Scenes at the State Prison.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7.—The Senate of Kentucky was never more deeply interested than this afternoon, Hon. Theodore Hallam, of Covington, Ky., the home of Carlisle, having been granted the privilege of addressing the Senate in committee of the whole, severely criticized and caustically commented on the report of a joint committee, which had recently investigated the treatment and condition of convicts who have by State sanction been let out to contractors, and by them sublet for profit and purposes to private corporations.

Mr. Hallam concluding, Hon. John Newman and Senator Robert Burnett addressed the Senate in the committee of the whole, and as members of the committee which had investigated the convict system, related unvarnished a condition of affairs so far as convicts are concerned, that would be impossible to believe but for the high and unimpeachable character of the speakers.

The charges made were chiefly those of unwarranted and unnecessary and inhuman brutality, to substantiate which was woven a web of facts that were absolutely undeniable. It was clearly demonstrated that short-hand writer, who was employed to take the testimony attending the legal investigation, has refused mysteriously and by the advice of Hon. Frank Strauss, a member of the House, and presumably a friend of the contractors, to make a transcript of his notes, because they undoubtedly reveal facts that show a state of affairs at the convict mines disgraceful beyond description.

Representative Newman said that an Ohio Union soldier, who by accident had taunted the warden, was knocked down with the butt end of a whip, and beaten to such an extent of cruelty that his life was despaired of. He was sick and staggering at the foot of the hospital, and within nine days depending upon the amount of labor obtained from the industry of the convicts, the individual grossly mistreated this man and many others. This occurred in December, but the marks of the last year were still visible.

In another instance it was related that in the case of a consumptive prisoner, whose task had always been performed, but who had, although a trusty, consented to escape, if possible, he was made to straddle a barrel and was severely flogging, then put to bed, and three hours later, bleeding and smarting, was removed and again thrashed. This convict's cry was: "Great God kill me, but for the love of Christ whip me no more."

It was proved that the food of the convicts is nearly all instances has consisted of frozen, and sometimes rancid fat bacon; that they work six days during the week, when regular miners can live only by working four days; that their dinner is eaten under ground, and in water almost knee deep.

IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

The Secret of the Recent Attacks on Its Integrity.

DETROIT, April 7.—A gentleman of this city thoroughly conversant with the Irish National League affairs, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter, characterized the statements of E. L. Carey and Attorney O'Brien, of New York, as the emanations of a small class of political demagogues.

In response to questions he continued: "If a countryman presumes to differ with them politically it places him under suspicion; to act on the presumption makes them enemies for all time. They recognize freedom of thought as the national ally, but deny this right to their own countrymen."

Carey's statement relative to a disruption and breaking up of the League generally is false in every particular. Parnell himself says that funds sent him by the League last fall were mainly instrumental in securing his election. Thank heaven, Carey only speaks for a very small number of the Irishmen in this country.

In regard to a statement that funds may be devoted to other purposes, it is well known that every dollar that the League immediately acknowledged by Parnell. Reports are regularly published in the press and the auditing committee is invariably appointed by convention made up of the League and the National League, and the League is not a secret society.

In the face of these facts that there is an ulterior object in these attacks. For years Parnell and his colleagues were supported only by the League. Last fall a silver lining appeared in the cloud of casting Ireland's horizon and then a few wealthy Irishmen came forward for the first time with checks for one thousand and dollars each. Then the fund was increased by money contributed thirty-eight years ago. The League is not a secret society, but it is not being able to raise that sum themselves they can now be said to be solicited the every day Irishmen for aid to accomplish this object. Out of this commingling of false pretenses has grown the League's competition with the League thereby leading the Carreys to suppose it afforded them immunity for vilification and personal attacks on the League officers. But you can say the League is a secret society, strong, not generously supported and all Irishmen actuated by patriotic instincts have the fullest confidence in the honor and integrity of its officers."

THE SUPREME HOUR.

In the History of Ireland—Gladiators' Schemes to be Presented To-day.

LONDON, April 7.—The various whips have arranged with the members of the parties for the postponement until Friday of all questions which were to have been brought up in the House of Commons to-morrow, except those of the most pressing importance. In thus curtailing the business of the House Mr. Gladstone will be enabled to begin his speech in explanation of his Irish home rule scheme at about 4:30 in the afternoon. The usual body of police stationed about the Parliament buildings will be strongly reinforced to suppress any demonstration that may be attempted outside of the buildings.

Irishmen living in London have been required to assemble to-morrow to cheer Mr. Gladstone as he enters Parliament. A similar Liberal manifestation is expected. Urgent whips have been issued requesting the presence of all members in the House of Commons to-morrow and on Friday. The House will be opened at 10 a. m. to-morrow to enable members to attend the session. The opening of the House so early an hour is commented upon adversely on the ground that it places a premium on physical endurance and handicaps the invalid and weaker members.

The Partisans at a meeting to-day decided to enter the House at the earliest possible hour in order to secure seats.

Belgian Window Glass Advanced.

BRUSSELS, April 7.—The glassworkers of Belgium have increased the price of window glass in crown \$1.20 per thirty feet. The advance is general and is necessitated by the enormous extra outlays needed to restore or repair the glass works destroyed or injured in all parts of the country during the recent strikes.

Electric Light Company Suspends.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 7.—The M. C. Tighe electric light company having a capital stock of \$100,000 has made an assignment to Walter S. Steele, of this city for the benefit of its creditors. The assets and liabilities could not be learned to-night. The failure was caused by the Penn bank suspension.

STATE POLITICS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

The Factional Fight in the Third District Against Snyder—A Monkey and Pelt Parrot, Time Expected in the Second District Convention.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Judging from the character of the news your correspondent has received from the State, the political cauldron is not beginning the boiling process in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Democracy. The situation in one or two Congressional districts, and in many of the counties, where warm legislative contests are to take place, is growing beautifully precarious as "the flowers that bloom in the spring" make their appearance.

Down in Phil Snyder's district (the Kanawha country) the fight is growing very interesting. A gentleman who is traveling in the State, and who has been in Washington for a week past, tells me that the feeling of opposition to Mr. Snyder is increasing among the free trade element, which largely composes the anti-Canaan faction. The gentleman tells me that it is not only the free traders, but the political cauldron is not beginning the boiling process in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Democracy. The situation in one or two Congressional districts, and in many of the counties, where warm legislative contests are to take place, is growing beautifully precarious as "the flowers that bloom in the spring" make their appearance.